FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PZPR LEADER DISCUSSES CEMA MOSCOW MEETING

AU101345 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 1 Aug 84 pp 4-5

[Interview by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to Andrzej Wisniewski: "In the Face of a New Situation" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is ZYCIE PARTII introduction]

[Text] The CEMA summit meeting was held in Moscow on 12-14 June 1984. The meeting was attended by leaders of the fraternal communist and workers parties, by heads of government, and by other members of the party and state leaderships of CEMA countries. A joint communique and the following documents were published after the 3 days of debates: "Declaration on the Basic Lines of the Further Development and Intensification of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Among CEMA Countries" and "Declaration of CEMA Countries on Preservation of Peace and on International Economic Cooperation."

[Wisniewski] Comrade secretary, the recent CEMA summit meeting in Moscow aroused great interest among our people, no doubt because they are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of CEMA cooperation for our economy and because that meeting was the first after a 15-year break. How corect is it to assume that the meeting was convened for some special reasons?

[Barcikowski] There was no sudden turn in events, and the reasons you have asked for are as plain as a pikestaff. No doubt everyone realizes that profound changes have taken place in the international atmosphere and in the world's political situation in the past few years and that the imperialist circles of capitalism have reduced the opportunities for the policy of detente and cooperation among countries with different systems. The obvious tide of conservatism in the West is being accompanied by an aggravated attitude toward the socialist camp and by the arms race at the cost of detente. Economic cooperation, which seemed to be budding at one time, has been replaced by economic restrictions.

There is no doubt that the Reagan administration is the leader in creating new facts, but we should not delude ourselves into thinking that it is Reagan himself who formulates and implements this policy. American conservatism and nationalism, which have allies in Europe, are behind him. No one should regard this phenomenon as something incidental, because it is a trend that will no doubt continue for some time, making a direct impact on the course of world events. The purpose of this trend is to hinder the development of the socialist countries, to wrench individual countries out of the socialist camp, if possible, and to stop socialism if it is no longer possible to destroy it.

Let us see what events have taken place most recently in this connection. The first event is armaments, which not only constitute a military threat, but also amount to forcing the socialist camp to provide more of their national product to defense. Perhaps our public is not much aware of this aspect of the issue, but it is quite obvious for politicians, and none of the Western leaders is now concealing this fact. Armaments are expected to swallow some of the funds assigned to development of the civilian economy, to curtail consumption in the socialist countries, and, consequently, to complicate the social situation in these countries so that so-called internal destabilization might follow.

The second issue is one of economic restrictions, which are not a passing phenomenon either. Economic restrictions are the old method of using economic relations for exerting political pressure vis-a-vis the individual countries and for influencing the political situation in them. The restrictions against Poland, which are especially grievious for us, are part and parcel of more general phenomena. The fact is that we have been confronted with an attempt to drop a "credit bomb" on the socialist countries, all of which have found themselves exempt from world credit transactions, forced to increase their ability to pay, and so forth, and so on. The socialist countries have been able to cope with this problem, but there is no doubt that they have had to resort to domestic sacrifices to do so.

Restrictions have also affected technological and scientific cooperation. The attempts to block the supplies of the materials used in constructing the gas pipeline between the USSR and Western Europe were the most dramatic example of that policy. Those attempts were followed by the embargo on the supplies of modern technology for the socialist countries. Actually, we can say that such an embargo did exist before, but this time restrictions have been applied without any mantle of discretion and, unlike in the past, have been officially announced. Fully genuine economic relations have never existed between the socialist and capitalist countries. The former have always been subjected to some restrictions and difficulties. However, the intensification of these manifestations in the past few years has produced new problems for the socialist economies.

[Wisniewski] We know from the documents issued by the CEMA meeting that, clearly aware of all the external circumstances, its participants devoted much attention to the changing conditions of development within CEMA itself. What are the top problems in this regard?

[Barcikowski] The slowed down economic development of CEMA countries in the past few years is a measure of these changes. All the socialist countries except Poland have recorded production increases, but they were certainly lower than in the previous 5-year period. It goes without saying that it is impossible for our camp to disregard this, and that it must look for the reasons for such a situation and find a way out of it. As for these reasons, there is no doubt that manpower in the CEMA countries has been exhausted and that increases in manpower in all European countries are less than moderate. The other problem is the shrinking of the easily accessible resources of raw materials and the need to produce them under increasingly more difficult conditions and at higher costs.

The issue of intensifying the economic processes has become extremely acute in our camp. In Poland, people hold many different views on our economic reform, which is nothing untoward because issues have to be discussed. But the thing is that people in our country often fail to see that there is no socialist country today that is not looking for better solutions in the field of economic management. Discussions and searches to this end are continuing in all countries, and Poland is no exception. Searching for new and better methods of economic management is the order of the day today in all socialist countries. Where we differ is on the issue of the application of detailed solutions. The issue of intensifying economic processes is becoming a top issue.

There is also the issue of CEMA itself. We appreciate the large and important achievements of CEMA, but are unable to agree that all the opportunities for cooperation within CEMA and even within the bilateral relations among the socialist countries have been exploited. It is necessary to search for new methods of cooperation, especially in view of the fact that today it is more obvious than ever that in our mutual relations we are approaching the conditions under which solving the tasks of fundamental importance for development -- raw materials, for example -- will be possible only for the socialist community as a whole.

That is why the CEMA meeting placed such stress on the need to modernize and intensify our cooperation. All in all, what I have said here shows, I hope, why the meeting was necessary and important.

[Wisniewski] As for the meeting itself, were there any signs at it of the differences of interests of individual countries?

[Barcikowski] No, there were not. You see, the preparations for the meeting took a long time, and the meeting's documents, which had been drawn up earlier, were adopted unanimously. This does not mean that there were no arguments during the period of preparations. To illustrate this, let me tell you that the CEMA countries submitted a total of 270 amendments to the original draft of the meeting's main resolution. These amendments were dealt with by a number of sessions held by the drafting team. I have mentioned this because our people have a distorted idea of relations within the international socialist organizations. People are convinced that there are no discussions in these organizations. Well, there are.

It goes without saying that the more partners that sit at a table, the more differences of views emerge, and that is why these differences have to be resolved in discussion. Do not forget how sharp and noisy the Common Market disputes are.

[Wisniewski] Were any institutional forms of resolving such differences contemplated?

[Barcikowski] It was decided that Central Committee first secretaries will meet to discuss economic cooperation at least once every 5 years, or more often if circumstances warrant. It was also decided that Central Committee economic secretaries will meet at least once a year. It was stressed that the main problems must be solved by government agencies and that the party's participation will be allowed to the extent to which it is necessary to influence the decisions made by these agencies. The meeting agreed that the CEMA Secretariat and commissions should so divide their work that the latter are able to attend to more business. The tasks of clerks remain the same.

[Wisniewski] What were the main problems raised from the floor during the Moscow meeting? Which of them were included in the meeting's documents?

[Barcikowski] I want to stress most strongly that our community's position on peace and disarmament was the primary problem. Our meeting was concerned with economic problems, but the issues of peace and disarmament were also tackled by it, because the struggle for them is not only the struggle for security, but also for conditions of economic development and for favorable proportions in the distribution of the national product so that both security and economic development are ensured. The Moscow meeting confirmed the positions of the earlier Warsaw Pact meetings -- the meetings of the Warsaw Pact Main Committee and of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. The Moscow meeting extended its support to the Soviet proposals for peace and disarmament.

Another issue that was more thoroughly discussed than in the past was the issue of coordinating economic policy within CEMA. The situation that I have already discussed -- the difficulties in meeting the needs in raw materials, for example -- indicates that coordination of our countries' multiyear plans is acquiring greater importance than ever before. This is also the case with the development of relations with the capitalist countries, which continue to coordinate their economic, loan, license, and other policies vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

Their policy has to be matched by coordination on our part. The coordination of CEMA policy provides for setting up joint economic organizations and enterprises and for taking measures of supranational character. The Moscow meeting also devoted much attention to the principles of the price movement in CEMA's internal trade.

The issue of raw materials and energy was another great problem. The point was to define the economic principles of acquiring raw materials and to ensure that all our countries are more thrifty in utilizing these materials. All our countries are pleased with the great discoveries of crude oil and natural gas in Siberia, but we must also realize how much it will cost to create the necessary conditions for extracting these resources. The same is true of the Polish mining industry, which has to dig deeper and deeper into the bowels of the earth at an ever increasing cost. The Moscow meeting ultimately approved the principle of joint investments in the raw materials economy.

I hope no one will be startled when I say that the consumption of materials and energy per unit of production is higher in our countries than in the technologically leading countries. Waste in our countries is much more widespread and will cost us more and more because the cost of raw materials continues to increase. People must be compelled to use raw materials more effectively. I am saying this in order to stress that everyone should be aware of the urgency and seriousness of this issue. In this case we must not wait and see if something turns up to make things alright.

[Wisniewski] The development of modern technology is now the key to the more effective use of raw materials and energy. How far has the Moscow meeting taken this into account?

[Barcikowski] The meeting devoted much attention to intensifying scientific research and promoting modern technology. It certainly agreed that our countries possess an enormous potential of scientific units, but that this potential is not being exploited with the necessary effectivenss. That is why the meeting decided that it is necessary to improve the work of these units on the principle that the process of scientific research through the final product should take place in the same enterprise. The capitalist countries and many socialist countries use this method in the modern sectors of production. I think that our comrades in the GDR are most consistent in using this method. We should bear in mind that we also have used it at one time.

Our task is to achieve as soon as possible, world technological standards in the production organization, and in the sectors of production that are now regarded as carriers of technological progress and that require concerted efforts and an outright leap in development. I have in mind particularly electronics, automation, and biochemistry. The Moscow meeting decided that a joint program for long-term scientific research should be formulated and that forces and resources should be centered around the efforts to solve the most mature problems that require an urgent solution. Speaking of the development of science and technology for the benefit of the economy, we must realize that without such development it is impossible to achieve effective performance and a decisive breakthrough in boosting productivity.

[Wisniewski] Is it possible to assume that during the second industrial revolution, industrial and technological development and its social effects will be one of the main areas of competition between the two systems?

[Barcikowski] There is nothing to assume. We are now facing the facts with all their social and other results. The entire meaning of the Moscow meeting boils down to the problem of how to develop the most extensively conceived technological progress in our countries. This problem was one of the main themes of the meeting.

[Wisniewski] However, the question remains whether the system of work evaluation in our countries is able to stimulate the spirit of innovation with the necessary speed.

[Barcikowski] This is a very wide-ranging and difficult problem. He who thinks that it can be solved by money alone is wrong, although it cannot be solved without money. However, what we also need is a measure of engineering ambition from research through production. One thing we need in Poland in this connection is to stop people from arguing that it does not pay to do anything and to make them believe that it does pay to do something. This is one aspect of the problem.

Another task is to take the necessary time in devising concepts for technological projects and to suitably implement and finance them. You should know that we have had many various solutions in the area of financing technological progress. Each solution had its virtues and some defects, but I think that these defects were nothing compared with our defect of little or no perseverance in seeing things through. As soon as anyone encountered some difficulties, instead of trying to remove them, he proposed that the adopted solution should be changed. Indeed, changes have been made in the peculiar belief that a new fiscal solution of incentives and rewards would automatically solve our technological problems.

The tendency to believe in miracles is widespread in our country and is glaringly obvious in what people are now saying about employment. Today everyone keeps shouting that it is impossible to fulfill production plans because of manpower shortages. What is the government's reaction to this? Last year an old acquaintance of mine, a manager of a foundry, came to see me with a smile on his face because he had at last been able to obtain wage increases for various jobs to the tune of thousands of zlotys a month. He said this would make it easy for him to find workers for the jobs in question. Well, it is not true that he will find these workers because there are jobs in his foundry no one would be ready to do even for Z100,000 a month. We should keep in mind that it is not only the number of workers that continues to change but also their ideas about work, recreation, vacations, and so on.

Besides, there is a shortage of manpower. The fact is that manpower is increasing, but will do so for a long time by only small fractions. That is why the sooner we become convinced that we must change our approach to work and the sooner we are able to deploy manpower in production, the sooner will we be able to stop telling each other fairy tales about manpower. Many tales could be told about people's attitude to the automation of the economy in our country, in which every manager continues to shout about manpower shortages. For example, an opinion poll has revealed that Polish industry will require some 700 automated lines by 1990. But in the GDR several thousands of such lines are installed every year.

This is how people in our economy are aware of the problem of work. Anyone who thinks that awareness of problems in economic life is not important can see in this example the importance of awareness and of the ability to think in terms of the future.

[Wisniewski] What is the Polish view of the course and decisions of the Moscow meeting?

[Barcikowski] The general lines of development adopted by the meeting are consistent with our economic work. Without any exaggeration it is possible to say that these development lines are consistent with the resolutions of the ninth congress of our party. We all knew that it was necessary to proceed along these lines. It should also be noted that the fact that the meeting's documents warn against the danger of going beyond a certain point in cooperation with the capitalist countries involving credits from them shows that everyone remembers what has happened to us.

Our debts are now more obvious than they were in 1981. One reason for this is that the other socialist countries have greatly reduced their debts in the meantime, which has placed them in more favorable positions in the credit market. Another thing is that the social unrest in our country has cost us much energy and other resources and that at meetings such as the one in Moscow it becomes more obvious that this unrest has cost us the energy and other resources necessary for rational activities. While we were grappling with social unrest, others forged ahead in production, in ideas, and in finding solutions. In conclusion, I would like to say that the joint measures of the Moscow meeting will have to be included in our 5-year plan and that they will determine our opportunities to invest in the various sectors of our economy.

As for our delegation at the meeting, its hosts, the Soviet comrades, saw that, in line with protocol, Poland should occupy its legitimate place at the meeting as the second country in the socialist community. This is important not for show, but for the buildup of the socialist camp's confidence in our party and state. That we have done much for Poland and, politically, for the entire community, has been noted and praised. However, protocol honors should not mislead anyone. What we must realize is that in the long run it will be the reliability of our partnership in the economic, scientific, and cultural affairs that will count. With this in mind, what we need is to promote the confidence of our people in cooperation within CEMA and with the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

CEMA ELECTRICAL SESSION IN SLIVEN -- A conference of the Interelectro international organization attached to CEMA has been held in Sliven. The conference discussed cooperation in the production of complex electric driving devices destined for metal-cutting machines and for industrial robots. A protocol on coordinated unified technical requirements was signed. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Aug 84 AU]

CAPITALISM, REVISIONISM CAUSE POPULATION PROBLEM

AU121356 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, Augst 12 (ATA) -- At the World Conference of UNO [United Nations Organization] on the Problems of Population, which is holding its proceedings in Mexico, at the general debate, the representative of our country, Justin Papajorgji took the floor. He said among the other things:

Today, the world is faced with trouble some demographic problems, which are linked with a series of social wounds as unemployment, emigration and immigration, the difficult state of woman and child, the disintegration of the family, illiteracy, etc.

These phenomena have become sharper today because the profound and allround crisis that has gripped the capitalist revisionist world, of the policy of oppression, exploitation and expansion of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Reality testifies to the fact that not only the small and poor countries, but also the big and developed countries have demographic problems because of the profound political crisis, stagnations, and the fall of production, the lowering of the standard of living and the decadence of moral values.

Proceeding from the experience of our country, stressed the Albanian representative, the great clamour on the fast rates of the growth of the population and the concentration of the attention recommending the control on these rates as a letout seem groundless to us. The major road to solve the demographic problems in the developing countries is to carry out profound economic-social transformations, to detach from the dependence of the imperialist-revisionist states, the sovereign possession of the assets of the country and their use for the good of the working masses, the independent economic-social development relying on their own forces.

Further on the representative of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania said: the People's Socialist Republic of Albania during these 40 years of the people's power has been characterised by high rates in the increase of the population which today are 21 per 1000 inhabitants. But this high rate of the growth of the population has not brought about demographic worries or the fall of the standard of living, because due to the superiority of our socialist order, all the demographic development and economic development have been harmonized.

The leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that "For the growth of this population of decisive importance are the economic, social and cultural facts, the uninterrupted extended reproduction for an extended consumption." On this basis, our plans of the economic development have been worked out and applied in such a way as to solve all the economic-social problems of our population which increases constantly. Due to this harmonization, there is no unemployment, emigration, illiteracy in our country. In 1983 as against 1938, while population increased 2.7 times, social production increased 23 times. The population of Albania claims distinction for the average young age, which is 26 years. About 35 per cent of it is under 15 years. In this way the problem of growing old of the population does not exist in our country, which is trouble some in many countries of the world today particularly in those of Europe.

The constant improvement of the material and cultural situation of the working masses, of the conditions of their work, the free health service, the establishment of pensions, paid leave, have made the average life span in Albania amount to 70.4 years, as against 33 years prior to liberation.

The problems of the increase of the material cultural wellbeing of the working masses, the improvement of the conditions of housing and of the health of the people are closely linked with the correct territorial distribution of the population, today, about 2/3 of our population live in the countryside. The phenomenon of the abandoning of the countryside does not occur in our country. These and other demographic problems in our country have been solved successfully due to the correct economic and social policy that has been and is pursued by our government since the liberation of the country, the Albanian delegate said in conclusion.

INDUSTRY MINISTER NOTES INDUSTRIALIZATION GAINS

AU121637 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Aug 84

["Powerful and Reliable Backing for All the Branches of Economy" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 12 (ATA) Under the above title the newspaper BASHKIMI carries recently an article written by Hajredin Celiku, minister of industry and mining, which says among the other things:

In these last four decades we find the materialisation of great creative force of our people, their determination and loyalty to carry into reality the program of the party for the socialist industrialisation of the country. So, for 1983, the industrial production increased 37.4 times as against 1950, while its specific weight in the social production amounted to 41.2 percent, thus holding the first place.

Pursuing the course of the socialist industrialisation, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha defined and attached the priority the development of heavy industry would have in this course, as the most reliable and powerful backing for all the branches of industrial production. Oil, gas, coal, bitumen, chrome ore, copper, and iron nickel ore, the hydric resources and the forests served as a basis for the fast rate development of heavy industry.

The development of industry, the author of the article continues further on, was done parallel with the construction of the economic basis of socialism, which was attained in general in 1960, as a result of the establishment of the new socialist relations in production in all the national economy, in the city and countryside. In this way our country entered the new historic stage of the complete construction of the socialist society.

During this time, great industrial objects as the steel of the party metallurgical combine in Elbasan, the light of the party Fierza hydropower station, the ferro chrome plant, that of copper pyrometallurgy and many other works were added to the existing ones. Likewise, during this period, engineering industry developed. Due to these rates, in the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan the specific weight of industrial production in the total social production amounted the about 54 percent.

According to the tasks set by the 8th congress of the party, industry is developing further, particularly heavy, extracting and processing industries, the energetic and chemical one, without leaving aside to other branches of light and food stuff industry.

The setting up and the development of a heavy multi branch industry brought about the change of the structure of our export and imports. Today, the products processed at home such as copper products, pyrite concentrate, the products of engineering, chemical, timber industries, etc, hold 73 per cent of our export.

The consolidation and modernisation of the material technical base, on the one hand and the constant education and qualification of the working people on the other, the article concludes, are forging ahead the technical-scientific revolution and are making it, as the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha instruct, great cause of the masses for the construction of socialism.

WHEAT PRODUCTION FIGURES EXCEED PLAN IN MALIQ

AU101354 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 7 August publishes on page 1 a 1,000-word letter to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, from the collective of the "8 November" State Agricultural Enterprise in Maliq, Korce District. In their letter, the workers of this agricultural enterprise inform Enver Hoxha that they harvested an average of 63 quintals of wheat per hectare on a total acreage of 1,290 hectares. They say that the plan stipulated an average yield of 57.5 quintals per hectare and that they themselves had pledged 58 quintals per hectare. They thus produced 7,100 quintals over the wheat production plan. Yields of 70-80 quintals per hectare were taken from an acreage of 365 hectares and in another sector of 150 hectares the yields averaged 80-100 quintals per hectare. For the first 4 years of the current 5-year period, the wheat production plan has been fulfilled 109.7 percent, or 26,000 quintals over the target.

The letter goes on to say" "As you have taught us, dear Comrade Enver, we have never looked at production problems as being separate from the problems of raising production effectiveness. During the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the accumulation target has been exceeded by over 3 million leks, while production costs have been reduced every year. This year we produced wheat at a cost of 57 leks per quintal, compared with a planned cost of 63 leks per quintal. The enterprise's net income will be exceeded by 1.4 million leks due to the reduction of costs and the overfulfillment of the production plan alone."

ZERI I POLULLIT of 8 August publishes on page 1 an 800-word letter to the first secretary of the AWP Central Committee from the Mirdit District AWP Committee plenum informing him that the wheat production plan was fulfilled 104 percent and the wheat delivery plan 110 percent. Average yield figures are not given except for one cooperative, this being 37.7 quintals per hectare.

UNSERE ZEIT VIEW OF GENSCHER REMARKS REPORTED

AU131040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 84 p 6

[Text] Bonn, Aug (TASS/BTA) -- Instead of merely talking about a "peace-loving spirit" and about an "aspiration for detente and for improving relations with socialist countries," Bonn should confirm this by practical deeds and take specific steps to prevent the FRG from becoming an American firebase for nuclear war against the socialist countries.

This is the gist of an article published by the party organ UNSERE ZEIT and written by Eberhard Weber, spokesman of the German Communist Party central leadership, on the occasion of a statement made by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, on "the policy of peace and detente."

The author of the UNSERE ZEIT article states as follows: The Bonn minister of foreign affairs is talking about "peaceful cooperation on a long-term basis" and about the fact that his government is "respecting the territorial integrity" of all states in Europe within their present borders. The article further states as follows: "Unfortunately, these are only words. The facts confirm the opposite. Under the shadow of the U.S. nuclear missiles deployed on our territory and aimed at the neighboring socialist countries, revanchism is flourishing in our country. Official representatives are expressing their support for the policy of the revanchist "Landsmannschaften." They are discussing in a reactionary way the "open German question" pertaining to the "unity of the nation." Many representatives of the parties in the government coalition are still dreaming about the "German Reich" within the "1937 borders." Bonn manifests its tolerance for the Neo-Nazi elements, screaming in the streets and chanting their Nazi salute: "Sieg Heil!"

If the FRG Government truly wishes to contribute to the preservation of peace, UNSERE ZEIT stresses, than it should declare itself in favor of stopping the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in the FRG and removing those first-strike weapons already deployed. The government should declare itself against the U.S. plans to militarize space and denounce the U.S. production of new mass destruction chemical weapons. The Bonn government should appeal to Washington to renounce being the first to use nuclear weapons and to sign a treaty for mutual nonuse of military strength and for maintaining peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

FRG ARMY PURSUES NAZI GOALS, REVANCHISM

AU101638 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 9 August carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Lieutenant Colonel Heinz Rabe, entitled: "Two Divisions -- One Mission," "specially written for NARODNA ARMIYA." Lt Col Heinz Rabe's nationality and functions are not further specified.

The article deals with the adoption of traditions and customs from the Nazi army by the present-day FRG Bundeswehr, with special reference to the 5th Tank Division of the FRG ground forces,which according to the author, "since 1978 has officially been pursuing the traditions of that Nazi group of units which in 1941 tried to stab the very heart of the Soviet Union and to destroy it." Lt Col Rabe states that the West German military libraries keep large supplies of copies of a book entitled "History of the 5th Tank Division From 1938 to 1945," adding that West German military personnel "are well acquainted with this book."

After further describing the book as "an ideological weapon for those soldiers who are operating the Leopard-1 and Leopard-2 tanks, a most up-to-date piece of military equipment exclusively serving the aggressive NATO strategy of attacking toward the south and southeast," Rabe identifies the author of the book as "Lieutenant General of the Reserves Anton Detlev von Plato, former commander in chief of the Bundeswehr Army Corps." Rabe stresses that the book concentrates mainly on the so-called "Russian Campaign," citing anti-Soviet remarks contained in the book, such as excerpts from a letter by a young German officer to his parents in which he expresses his joy at having destroyed some Russian tanks in 1941.

Rabe further dwells on the book in question, which also contains maps from the Nazi era indicating the distance between Moscow and Berlin, and adds: "For obvious reasons, the book written by Lt Gen of the Reserves von Plato fails to provide a realistic evaluation of the reasons for the disaster of the 'Russian campaign' and does not explain why this event led to the ruin of the 5th Tank Division, and eventually to the end of the 'German Reich' as a whole. Instead, the book highly praises the criminal Nazi Wehrmacht, which 'fought to the last man,' and the eulogy continues to the last line."

The author further adds: "The goal of this book is obvious: It is aimed at fanning anti-Sovietism and encouraging revanchism. This is actually the mission of the Bundeswehr, supported by the Constitution and approved by NATO, aimed at restoring the German 'Reich' within the 1937 borders. The actions stemming from this strategic illusion are aimed at eliminating anything capable of deviating the chief NATO strike force for central Europe from the implementation of the aforementioned goal -- beginning with an attack against the GDR state borders."

Lt Col Heinz Rabe also remarks on the West German military songs taught to the soldiers with the approval of official FRG authorities and dating from the Nazi era. He points out as follows in this connection: "There is one more song characteristic of the aggressive spirit in which soldiers of the Bundeswehr under the leadership of the Christian Democrat Woerner are being educated. Its recurring verse reads: 'When the German tanks will enter Moscow, peace will finally be restored in Europe.' This song glorifies the adventurous and illusory mission of NATO's chief strike force for Central Europe."

The author concludes his article with the following remark: "As we can see, Von Plato and his followers have engaged in a dangerous task. Such actions can only further exacerbate the already existing conflict in the world and are exerting a negative impact on the development of international relations."

Danger of FRG Militarization

AU101336 Sofia BTA in English 0954 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA) -- A commentary in the NARODNA ARMIYA newspaper points out that over the last several years we have often heard high-ranking officials in the FRG assure that never again will there be a threat from German soil to neighbouring countries and the world. But, the commentary reads, the question still remains what should we trust -- words about good intentions or what we see?

The NARODNA ARMIYA expresses the opinion that world public must keep its eyes open to what is happening in the FRG. Why? The newspaper enumerates a number of facts which contradict the FRG assurances of good will.

Here are some of them: In April 1982, a military agreement was signed between the FRG and the United States which actually provided not only for the further militarization of the country, but for the use of its territory for aggressions against other countries. One third of the planned U.S. nuclear missiles have already been deployed on West German soil.

The Council of the Western European Union actually canceled the prohibition against the FRG producing strategic bombers and long range missiles. The military concerns are in a process of activization, an expression of which are the negotiations for merging of the "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm" and "Krauss-Maffei".

NARODNA ARMIYA points out that there is a danger not only of the militarization of the country, but also of its becoming a springboard for the first nuclear strike. It is alarming that under the "nuclear umbrella" of the U.S. missiles and its own strategic first strike weapons, the FRG is flooded by revanchist rallies of all kinds of "associations of fellow countrymen" which insist upon the revision of the postwar boundaries in Europe and the Potsdam and Yalta agreements. "The fierce attacks against the GDR, which aim to undermine its political and economic mainstay, are a gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state," the newspaper writes.

By way of conclusion it stresses that the official circles in Bonn pretend to be surprised and even bewildered by the alarm of the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries caused by the activization of the revanchist and militaristic forces in the FRG. This demagogy is dangerous because it pushes the country back to those times when aggression and wars started from German soil.

ITALIAN DRUG INQUIRY FINDS 'NOTHING DEFINITE'

AU131047 Sofia BTA in English 0904 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Rome, August 13 (BTA) -- The Italian legal investigation authorities are inquiring into the alleged drug smuggling in which certain Bulgarian centres are said to be involved, but nothing definite has come out to incriminate the authorities or the public management bodies in that country, said Italy's Deputy Minister of the Interior Rafaele Costa as reported by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

The Italian Deputy Minister made these statements at a meeting with journalists prompted by the recent campaign launched over the groundless accusations on the part of certain politicians in the USA namely that the Bulgarian Government supported the illicit narcotic trafficking. "For this reason, for instance, the USA suspended a customs cooperation treaty with Bulgaria", Rafaele Costa is reported to stress.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS FRENCH OFFICIAL

AU101740 Sofia BTA in English 1611 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA) -- On August 9 and 10 visiting Bulgaria was Mme Gisele Halimi, deputy at the National Assembly of France and parliamentarian emissary of the minister for foreign relations of the French Republic. She was received by and had talks with Mrs Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the National Commission for UNESCO, and Dr Petur Vutov, chairman of the interparliamentary group with the National Assembly of Bulgaria. During the talks they exchanged views on topical issues concerning some international organisations and more particularly UNESCO.

VARNA MEETING, PARADE MARK NAVY DAY

Festive Meeting

AU111823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] A festive meeting marking Bulgarian Navy Day was held at the Palace of Sports and Culture in Varna tonight. Present were Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee; Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria; Admiral Aleksey Kalinin, commander of a naval unit of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, and other officials.

Dimitur Popov conveyed cordial greetings to the Navy's sailors. He emphasized that their day coincides with a noteworthy jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the 9 September victory. He further spoke about the great successes our socialist motherland has achieved thanks to the friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union, and about the invariable ties between the people and the Army and Navy. Admiral Aleksey Kalinin conveyed greetings in his speech to the Navy's officers and sailors on the occasion of their day and emphasized the fruitful cooperation between them and the Soviet Navy's sailors. Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy, replied to the greetings conveyed to the Bulgarian Navy.

Dzhurov Speaks at Parade

AU122000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Bulgarian Navy Day was festively marked today by a naval parade marking also the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The following persons took their seats on the official tribune: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and Stanish Bonev; Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; leaders of the city, generals, admirals, and officers. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony. Vice Admiral Fyodor Sevelyev, aide for matters of the Black Sea Navy to the representative of the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact member-states' United Armed Forces in Bulgaria, also attended. Chiefs of general consulates accredited in Varna and many guests were present. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR were played.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, accompanied by Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander of Bulgaria's Black Sea Navy, and Admiral Aleksey Kalinin, commander of the USSR Red Banner Black Sea Navy, greeted the crews participating in the parade. In his speech, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov greeted the sailors, petty officers, officers, and admirals on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, and on the personal behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He stressed that the boundless loyalty to the party cause is a holy tradition of the Bulgarian Navy. The present complex and exacerbated international situation obligates the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, including the Bulgarian People's Army and Navy, to be vigilant, to maintain high combat readiness, and to be ready, if necessary, to fulfill their patriotic and international duty with honor, stated the minister of national defense in conclusion. The parade ended with a sports demonstration.

DOUBTS EXPRESSED OVER FRG'S DENIAL OF REVANCHISM

AU101020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 84 p 6

[Karel Doudara article: "No Signs of Revanchism?"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] BONN IS TAKING EXCEPTION TO REBUKES ABOUT REVANCHISM. CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL ASSURES: "I DO NOT SEE ANY SIGNS OF REVANCHISM IN THE COUNTRY." DR ALOIS MERTES, STATE MINISTER IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, EVEN CLAIMS THAT BY REFERRING TO REVANCHISM, "MOSCOW IS HARMING THE CREATION OF TRUST BETWEEN THE WEST AND EAST," TRUST WHICH IS BECOMING "INCREASINGLY INEVITABLE AS A PREREQUISITE FOR PROMISING TALKS ON ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT."

One could reply: Was not the possibility of such talks, particularly in regard to nuclear arms, made most difficult by the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons on FRG soil, to which the Bonn government gave its approval? And is not the creation of trust between European states harmed most by the rumors about a "Soviet threat," which the aggressive imperialist circles are using as a pretext for feverish armament? This rumor is being spread not only from Washington, but from Bonn as well. The spread of this rumor is intended to conceal the fact that it is not the Soviet Union that is striving to change the postwar arrangement in Europe, but the very circles that are spreading this rumor, both in the United States and the FRG.

H.-D. Genscher, the FRG's foreign minister, is denying this. Last Monday [6 August], he declared in Bonn that the FRG is proceeding from the existing situation in Europe; that it respects the territorial integrity of all European states within their present borders; and that it harbors no territorial claims toward anyone, nor will it do so in the future. This declaration could surely be gladly welcomed by all people in Europe -- if, of course, certain politicians of the Bonn government parties were not voicing the very opposite.

Chancellor Kohl is denying that such politicians exist in the FRG. However, they do exist, and in his own party. Several weeks ago, Herbert Hupka, CDU deputy in the Bundestag, again took exception to the territory beyond the Oder and Neisse, meaning the Western part of Poalnd, being called the "lost fatherland." In an article published by various revanchist newspapers (as well as by SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of 26 June 1984) he wrote:

"IN THE SAME WAY THAT THE GDR IS NOT THE LAST WORD ON CENTRAL GERMANY, THE PRESENT RULE OF THE PPR AND THE SOVIET UNION OVER EASTERN GERMANY CANNOT BE THE LAST WORD. OR WERE THE FRENCH AT SOME TIME AFTER 1871 WILLING TO GIVE UP THEIR CLAIMS TO ALSACE-LORRAINE? NO! THEN WHY SHOULD WE RENOUNCE OUR CLAIM TO A JUST SOLUTION FOR ALL OF GERMANY, IN ALL ITS PARTS, AS WELL AS FOR EASTERN GERMANY?"

Another deputy of the same party, Herbert Czaja, maintained at a rally of the so-called Association of Expellees in Bonn-Godesberg, where he was reelected chairman of that supreme revanchist association, that the treaties that the FRG concluded with the Soviet Union, Poland, and the GDR allegedly do not contain any clause about the recognition of borders. He said:

"SINCE NO LEGALLY BINDING TRANSFER OF GERMAN TERRITORIES TO POLAND HAS TAKEN PLACE THUS FAR, IT IS RATHER POLAND THAT IS MAKING TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON THE GERMANY THAT CONTINUES TO EXIST (this means the German Empire that ceased to exist due to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism -- K.D. note), AND NOT THE FRG."

The FRG is allegedly merely "doing its duty in defending all the legal positions," and that is why it allegedly cannot give up "defending Germany's legal positions with regard to the Polish claim, as though the territory had become Poland's property in the international legal sense."

One could quote dozens of such statements made during the last few weeks denying the validity of agreements concluded by the powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition in Yalta and Potsdam, statements demanding the revision of these agreements and casting doubt on the treaties concluded between the FRG and the socialist states, statements belittling the results of the Helsinki Conference of 1975. These statements testify to the growth of revanchist tendencies in our Western neighbor.

We often hear from Bonn that we allegedly should not attribute any significance to the speeches of these revanchist leaders -- that they allegedly do not represent any political force. However, contrary to this statement, the CDU and the CSU -- and the CSU in particular -- have enabled all the prominent representatives of revanchist unions to be elected to the Bundestag on their own candidates' lists and to preach their opinions from the Bundestag rostrum. And there is perhaps not one large rally of revanchist ethnic associations that would not include a representative of the Bonn government among its official guests. The recent Sudeten Germans Convention was even attended by Dr Karl Carstens, who at that time still held the position of FRG president.

Certainly the overwhelming majority of the West German public, and especially young people, maintains an extremely negative attitude toward the activity of these "eternally yesterday's" people. Although the thesis that the "German issue continues to be open" has again begun to come to life in Bonn since the arrival of the Kohl government, the public opinion poll last June showed that only 23 percent of FRG citizens, and only 14 percent of its young people, believe in the possibility of a so-called reunification of Germany, which means the GDR being swallowed up. Were a poll carried out on how many FRG citizens support the revanchist demands toward Poland or the CSSR, the percentage would undoubtedly be even less. But, as the Kohl government's approach to the deployment of new American missiles has shown, this government does not take much notice of the people's opinion.

Its attitude to the socialist countries reveals certain contradictions. On the one hand, official declarations are being made to the effect that the FRG Government will observe the treaties with the socialist countries that were signed by the government of Chancellor Brandt, although the leading parties of the present coalition in Bonn, the CDU and the CSU, voted against these treaties at that time. (In regard to the treaty with the CSSR, 176 deputies of the CDU/CSU, which was in opposition at that time, voted against the treaty, while 262 deputies for the SPD and the FDP voted for it). On the other hand, however, some ministers of the Kohl government publicly question these treaties.

Only a few weeks after the incumbent government took office, on 29 January 1983, Minister of Interior Zimmermann declared at a session of the Association of Expellees in Munich that the Federal Government would support the revanchist aims of that association. He said:

"IT WILL NOT LEAVE ANY DOUBTS AS TO ITS DETERMINATION TO PROCEED FROM THE OPENNESS OF THE GERMAN QUESTION, FROM THE EXISTENCE OF ONE GERMANY, FROM A UNITED GERMAN STATE NATION, AND FROM A SINGLE GERMAN STATE POWER. THERE WILL NOT BE ANY TENDENCIES IN THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT WILL CONFINE THE GERMAN QUESTION TO THE FRG AND THE GDR AND NOT ENCOMPASS THE EAST GERMAN TERRITORY BEYOND THE ODER AND THE NEISSE."

The leaders of all kinds of "ethnic associations" began to brandish this statement of Zimmermann's in escalating their revanchist claims.

Joerg Kudlich, chairman of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft, declared at a rally of his "fellow countrymen" in West Berlin last October:

"WHEN WE SPEAK ABOUT THE OPEN GERMAN QUESTION, THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE JUST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND CENTRAL GERMANY, (that is, the GDR -- K.D.'s note) BUT ALSO THE TERRITORIES BEYOND THE ODER AND NEISSE. THE UNSOLVED AND OPEN SUDETEN GERMAN QUESTION IS ALSO PART OF THIS."

At the same time, he described those who settled our border areas after 1945 as a "lumpen proletariat without traditions and responsibility." We could cite dozens such statements.

There is no doubt that it is precisely the attitude of the present government in Bonn that supports these revanchist tendencies. Its leading representatives are uttering assurances that the government seeks the best possible relations with the GDR and other socialist countries, even meeting them half-way on certain partial issues and attempting to further expand these relations. Nevertheless, since the incumbent government took office, propositions have once again been expounded in Bonn that can hardly contribute to a genuine and lasting improvement of these relations. First and foremost, these include the above-mentioned proposition about the "openness of the German question." There can be no doubt that he who expounds this proposition seeks the revision of the existing state of affairs in central Europe, that he seeks the revision of the results of Hitlerite fascism's defeat. That is a hazardously dangerous aim.

Bonn argues that it is committed to this by constitutional law. Well, the FRG Constitution originated in 1949, and some of its articles have been changed since then because they were no longer in tune with changed circumstances. Yet Bonn has so far not renounced that article which makes it possible for the revanchists to refer to constitutional law, even though this article has lost all its real substance. Would it not be wiser to adjust to contemporary circumstances rather than to insist that the circumstances be adjusted to tally with the Bonn Constitution?

The insistence on outdated theses from the Adenauer period will neither serve the easing of international tension nor help to improve relations with the socialist countries. This is also true of the references to the so-called German Treaty, which Mertes, for example, describes as binding for the policy of the Bonn government. This treaty, which the FRG adopted in joining NATO 30 years ago, bears evidence of the fact that it originated in the frostiest period of the cold war. ITS ARTICLE 7 STIPULATES AS THE 'COMMON GOAL" OF THE SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY THE ATTAINMENT OF SUCH A "UNIFICATION OF THE GERMAN STATE" THAT WOULD HAVE THE SAME SYSTEM AS THE FRG AND "BE INTEGRATED IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY." In other words, the goal is to liquidate the independence of the GDR and its socialist system and to integrate its territory into the Western anti-Soviet pact.

How can Bonn declare that it seeks the best possible relations with the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR, yet cling to these positions, from which flows the water that is adding grist to the mill of revanchism?

HUNGARIAN DAILY CITED FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD102222 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The MSZMP central daily NEPSZABADSAG says in the commentary entitled, Responsibility for Europe, that the majority of the peoples of the FRG have no revanchist intentions, which is proven by numerous big peace demonstrations against the deployment of U.S. missiles on FRG territory. It is a fact that individual responsible West German politicians and parliamentary deputies have recently been speaking even more frequently and loudly about the validity of the 1937 borders.

They see the reunification of the two German states as the most natural thing in the world. These voices are being heard just prior to the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism in Europe, says NEPSZABADSAG. In the interest of averting the danger of nuclear catastrophe and in the struggle for halting the arms race, every partial result is significant, concludes NEPSZABADSAG. FRG-GDR relations will be beneficial only if the efforts to maintain peace, cooperation, and security in Europe form the large core of their interests.

CHNOUPEK, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD101651 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received in Cernin Palace in Prague today Viktor Lomakin, ambassador of the USSR in the CSSR. In a friendly and comradely conversation, they discussed the present stage and further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and exchanged views on topical questions of international cooperation.

HUSAK STRESSES NECESSITY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

WA151111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 84 p 3

Article by Gastav Husak, CPCS CC, secretary general, and CSSR president: "On the 40th Anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, the Culmination of the People's Liberation Struggle and the Liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army"]

[Excerpts] Socialism, as a young and dynamically developing social order, has once again demonstrated its historical merits and potential this time on Czechoslovak soil. In a real sense, it has safeguarded all basic political and social rights of the working people, a high living standard of society, a dynamic development of the economy, a continuous strengthening of socialist democracy, and a genuine brotherhood and equality in the coexistence of our peoples and nationalities. Being a part of the socialist community has reliably protected the independence and security of the state.

Experiences that we have accumulated fully confirm that fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and respect for the general guidelines of socialist construction and their creative application are the determining prerequisites for the successful implementation of the program of building a new society. Any deviation from these principles leads to serious harm and difficulty.

The Czechoslovak experiences also confirm that the process of building a socialist society, particularly in the conditions of the eighties, at a time of an intensely dynamic revolution in science and technology, logically brings forth many new questions that have to be answered in a creative way, require the generalization of practical experiences and, at the same time, that new approaches to the solution of all kinds of momentous tasks be found experimentally. This calls for the steady application and improvement of the Leninist style of work, which is characterized by the ability to recognize promptly, analyze, and solve contradictions and problems generated by evolution even within socialism; to correctly appreciate the character of the stage at which society finds itself; to soberly assess the results; to avoid succumbing to complacency and subjectivism; to set ourselves demanding yet realistic goals with regard to the needs and the resources of society, and, in order to reach these goals, to effectively mobilize the people's initiative.

The cornerstone of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is a committed strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, ties based on the unity of class interests, ideas, and goals.

The existence and the growing strength of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community, their peaceful polices, unity, and cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, are the basis of Europe's having lived for 40 years in peace. Socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to make s sustained contribution to the consolidation of the political, economic, and defensive power of the socialist community.

At the present moment when, because of the aggressive militaristic policy of imperialism, the international situation has sharply deteriorated, the point of our common efforts is the preservation of peaceful living conditions in the world, the lessening of international tensions, disarmament, and a return to the policy of peaceful cooperation.

While meeting these tasks, Czechoslovak Communists are always concerned with the unity of national and international interests. We approach them with an awareness of responsibility both to the working class, the people of our country, and to the international communist and workers movements, with an awareness of solidarity with the national liberation and other progressive movements.

HUNGARIAN LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION HEAD ARRIVES

LD101922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Hungarian Bishop Dr Zoltan Kaldy arrived by air in Prague today on a short visit. He is the newly elected president of the Lutheran World Federation. He is accompanied by Carl Mau, general secretary of the federation, and other officials.

The representatives of the Lutheran World Federation were received at the Federal Assembly today by Evzen Erban, chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Chamber of the Nations, and by Miroslav Stepan, deputy chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Chamber of the People.

PRAGUE TV REPORTS ON AIR COMBAT MANEUVERS

LD102136 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The day for the live firing exercise began at several airfields simultaneously with the preparation of equipment. Precise and reliable work of technicians, ordnance corps, engineers, and other ground specialists created a basis for the fulfillment of tasks by pilots.

The L39 turbojet sent the necessary information from the area of simulated combat.

The preparation of equipment continues in keeping with individual tasks. MIG-24 [as heard] combat helicopters appear in the air-strike area.

The targets represent strongly fortifi.. enemy positions for whose destruction the commander of the ground unit sought air support.

Rearming the (?rocket-launchers) is carried out at a faster pace, which makes it possible to speed up the return to the target area. Successful turnaround time to the target area is the first step in fulfilling the day's tasks.

The MIG-24 combat helicopters and turbojets hit their targets, as is evident with the naked eye. However, final grades will be given only after the control unit views the films.

UJHAZY ON 6-MONTH NATIONAL ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD111656 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1030 GMT on 11 August carries an 8-minute interview with Karol Ujhazy, deputy chairman of the Federal Statistics Office, concerning his office's report on the national economic results for the first 6 months of 1984. He states that the planned minimum 3 percent growth in the national economy was fulfilled, and gross national income increased by 3.2 percent compared to last year. This greater national income is due to a faster growth in industrial production, which increased by 4.1 percent. Last year's dynamic growth was maintained and even increased. Average daily production increased by 3.4 percent, which is approximately one-third more than called for by the state plan, which envisaged a 2.5 percent growth. In 1981-82, the average growth in industrial production was only 1.6 percent. Last year it was 3 percent. Higher production growth was attained this year, with a smaller growth in the consumption of raw materials, and lower consumption of energy per unit of production than in the last 5-year plan.

Production growth was highest in industries most closely connected with higher application of scientific-technical progress and in industries based on the use of domestic raw materials. For example, higher than average growth was recorded in the electrotechnical industry, where production growth was as much as 11.5 percent. This also includes the production of almost 73,000 color television sets, 87 percent more than in 1983. This still might not fully cover demand, but their production growth will continue in the second half of the year, so that demand will ultimately be satisfied. The production of Czechoslovak spare parts grew by almost 20 percent.

Ujhazy continues to detail production, turning to the general machine-building industry, which grew at an above average rate of 7.2 percent. More washing machines, refrigerators, and freezers were produced. The production of freezers was 73,000, which is almost 50 percent more than in 1983. Production of bicycles grew by 13 percent. In the first half of 1984, 356,000 bicycles were produced, which made it possible to better cover export demands and the needs of the domestic market. The demand is still not being fully met, but this is due to a greater demand for certain models in short supply. The number of cars produced in the first half of 1984 grew, but as there are export tasks to be fulfilled, the domestic market will not be better supplied until after the next few months. The production of trucks grew by 19 percent and of machinery and equipment for agriculture by almost 9 percent. Production also grew in heavy industry and the production of trolley buses went up by 19 percent.

Ujhazy says that coal extraction, particularly brown coal, grew faster than planned. Miners overfulfilled the plan for the first half of the year by almost 2 million metric tons. This made higher production of electric energy in steam power stations possible as well as a considerable improvement in coal supplies to the population. Improvements have also been scored in the chemical industry, metallurgy, and in the cellulose and paper production industry where production grew by 5.8 percent.

Concerning less positive results, Ujhazy says that mechanical wood processing, not cellulose production, lagged behind. The plan is not being fulfilled evenly. The worst results were achieved in the first month and the best in the last month of each quarter. Approximately one-fifth of the enterprises did not fulfill their own plans for the first 6 months of 1984. Production growth for the first 6 months of 1984 required a slightly greater consumption of electric energy than was planned. If this trend continues, it could cause problems later in the year. Ujhazy notes that new products resulting from the findings of science and technology amounted to 17.5 percent in industry, which is higher than for the same period last year, and there is still room for improvement. The July results show that the dynamism of production advancement continues to be maintained.

HAEBER MEETS PCI MEMBER, URGES HALT TO NATO ARMS

AU130955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [9 August] Herbert Haeber, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, met with Armando Cossutta, member of the PCI National Executive Committee and Central Committee for Propaganda chairman, for an exchange of opinions on the tasks of the communists in the struggle for safeguarding peace and on the policies of the two parties. Both sides declared that in view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, it is the primary task of any responsible policy to halt arms escalation, to counter the course of arms buildup and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and to bring about a turn toward disarmament and detente. In this process, the collaboration of the communist and workers parties as well as of all forces genuinely interested in the preservation of peace is of decisive importance.

Herbert Haeber informed the guest about successful implementation of the decisions of the seventh and eighth SED Central Committee sessions. The GDR, he said, is celebrating the 35th anniversary of its establishment as a stable socialist state in unbreakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Despite the resistance and maneuvers by the enemies of socialism throughout the years, the GDR has become a firm cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe. Pointing to the recently published semiannual plan fulfillment report, he declared that the GDR economy is continuing to develop dynamically in accordance with the economic strategy of the SED owing to the enterprising working people. Full employment and social security characterize daily life. Good work for socialism is worthwhile for the individual citizen, as is confirmed by the implementation of the housing construction program as well as the recenly adopted sociopolitical measures for families with three or more children and for pensioners.

Because everything we do is aimed at the welfare of the people, Herbert Haeber said, we respond to the increased danger of war caused by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG and of other West European countries with additional efforts to strengthen socialism and to implement the peace program of the Warsaw Pact states. Everywhere in the GDR, work collectives, especially of young people, are preparing for optimal performances in honor of World Peace Day. Since there is no more urgent a task today than to ward off a nuclear catastrophe, the GDR is working with all its strength to halt the deployment of NATO first-strike weapons and to reverse it, to prevent the militarization of space, and to bring about an agreement on the renunciation of military force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

What we want, as the leading CEMA representatives declared this June, is to seek constructive ways through political dialogue to develop peaceful international political and economic relations, taking into consideration the existing realities in the world and the interests of all countries.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, Herbert Haeber confirmed the solidarity of the SED with the PCI.

Armando Cossutta paid tribute to the GDR's active role in the struggle for peace in Europe and to the multifaceted initiatives it has undertaken, especially in the most recent past, to promote political dialogue. He reported on the situation in Italy following the PCI's important success in the elections of 17 June 1984 and on the Italian communists' stuggle for the social interests and democratic rights of the working people. He stressed the PCI's active involvement in the struggle for peace, against the deployment of new nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Comiso, and against all nuclear arms.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ARTICLES ON FRG REVANCHISM

LD101545 Hamburg DPA in German 1435 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (DPA) -- The magazine MILITAERWESEN, published by the GDR Defense Ministry, describes Bonn's military policy as "revanchist." The future military tasks enumerated by Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the 27th Commanders' Conference of the Federal Army in Travemuende in February displayed "an urgent striving to considerably increase facilities for the conduct of war in the coming years." They involved "long-term war preparations, in which the present federal chancellor sees a 'legitimate' and 'morally justified means' of carrying through political goals," the Information Bureau West cites the magazine as writing. Apparently "the right-wing conservative government in Bonn" is hoping in this way "to create more favorable conditions for the implementation of its revanchist plans toward the GDR and the socialist community of states," the magazine's July edition continues.

The ARMEE-RUNDSCHAU, also published by the Defense Ministry, accuses the FRG, particularly the media, of conducting a "rabble-rousing" propaganda campaign against the GDR. "Despite businesslike relations between the GDR and the FRG in numerous areas," there are still in the FRG "influential forces devoted to the struggle against socialism." In this connection, the monthly military magazine mentions the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), which carries out "subversion" against the GDR and hopes to give FRG citizens a "distorted image" of the GDR, "not least with the intention that this should be projected beyong the FRG's borders." Cooperation between the BND and the press plays "a not inconsiderable role" in this.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES IRANIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER

LD101643 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, received today Mostafa Hashemi, leader of the government delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran and minister of industries, for an exchange of views. Both parties hailed the fact that since the fall of the shah's regime, trade between the GDR and Iran had developed dynamically. The possibilities of further constructive development of relations in the economic sphere were also discussed.

Werner Krolikowski informed the Iranian guest about the considerable boost to the GDR economy based on the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress and in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The GDR representative expained the peaceful policy of the socialist state of workers and peasants which, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, aims to foil the aggressive course of confrontation and arms buildup of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies, to prevent the military-stratetic superiority of imperialism, to avert a nuclear catastrophe, and to do now, more than ever before, whatever is necessary to maintain peace. Mostafa Hashemi explained the Iranian position on the tense international situation.

Both sides attacked the imperialistic U.S. policy of force in the Near and Middle East, as well as in other parts of the world. They referred to the significance of close cooperation in rebutting the course of the United States aimed at confrontation and predominance. Werner Krolikowski and Mostafa Hashemi affirmed the interest of both governments in expanding mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of respect for sovereignty and nonintervention.

Talks End, Document Signed

LD111531 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN) -- The 3-day negotiations between government delegations of the GDR headed by Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry, and of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Mostafa Hashemi, minister for industries, ended Saturday with the signing of a joint document.

Guenther Wyschofsky and Mostafa Hashemi assessed the negotiations as an important incentive for the further development of long-term cooperation between the two countries in economic and scientific-technological areas.

Over the course of several days, Mostafa Hashemi met with Horst Sindermann, State Council deputy chairman and GDR People's Chamber president, and with Werner Krolikowsii, GDR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman. Mostafa Hashemi conducted further talks on the development of economic cooperation with Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and food, Dr Gerhard Beil, Council of Ministers member and state secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry, and other GDR personages.

During their stay, Mostafa Hashemi and the members of his delegation were convinced in a number of enterprises of the efficiency of GDR industry and agriculture and of the great efforts made by the workers to make an important contribution to safeguarding peace through diligent work in the 35th year of the GDR's existence.

The delegation was cordially seen off by Guenther Wyschofsky at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on Saturday.

Dr Hamid Reza Asefi, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the GDR, was present.

HOMANN MEETS ECUADORAN PRESIDENT IN QUITO

LD101837 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug (ADN) -- On Thursday in Quito, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, GDR State Council deputy chairman, and Leon Febres Cordero, president of Ecuador, spoke out in favor of a political dialogue as a contribution toward reversing the politics of confrontation. They stressed the need to secure peace and detente, to resolve conflict situations by exclusively peaceful means, to disarm, and to create a new democratic world economic order.

Professor Homann stated that the GDR and Ecuador shared identical or similar viewpoints on the current world situation. He welcomed the willingness of the new Ecuadoran president to continue the existing good relations with the GDR. Leon Febres Cordero praised the efforts of the GDR in behalf of peace and disarmament.

During the reception, the guest presented President Febres Cordero a personal message from Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, which stressed that the points of agreement represent a solid basis for the future of multifaceted relations in the interest of and for the good of both countries and peoples.

GOETTING, FRENCH PASTOR DISCUSSES PRESERVING PEACE

LD111056 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, said it is a primary task to avert the danger of nuclear mass destruction through cooperation by all people of goodwill. In a talk in Berlin yesterday with French Pastor and former Buchenwald prisoner Emile Bonifa, he underlined that particularly at this time, the international climate has to be improved. The policy of the Christian Democrats in the GDR, Gerald Goetting said, is determined by the responsible work for peace, social justice, and social progress. For this there is a long line of tradition reaching back to the courageous Christians in the antifascist resistance. Pastor Bonifa said that during numerous visits to the GDR he has seen for himself that the preservation and safeguarding of peace has priority here. The oath of Buchenwald to never again permit war and fascism is state policy in the GDR.

KRENZ RECEIVES FINNISH YOUTH COUNCIL LEADER

LD101812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN) -- The "5th Week of the Youth of the Republic of Finland in the GDR" is a testimony to the growing friendly relations between the GDR and Finland, Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Markku Kauppinen, Finnish State Youth Council chairman, noted in a talk in Berlin Friday.

They said that the greetings messages addressed by Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto to the youth affirmed their countries' firm resolve to do everything to ensure that peace becomes more lasting and that the friendship between the two peoples stronger. The two sides agreed that the joint youth weeks in the GDR and Finland are serving these lofty objectives.

Egon Krenz briefed his guest on GDR political and economic development. The GDR's firm adherence to the socialist community and its constructive peace policy are evident more than ever.

Krenz said the founding of the first German workers' and peasants' state was a turning point in the history of our people and of the European Continent. Markku Kauppinen spoke about the efforts of the Finnish youth in the struggle for the peaceful coexistence of peoples and for relaxing the international situation, which has deteriorated to extremes.

BRIEFS

BARLEY HARVEST -- The harvesting of winter barly has been concluded in the GDR's northern and central bezirke, including Neubrandenburg Bezirk, where about 31,000 tons of the crop harvested from an area of almost 68,000 hectares have been delivered to the silos. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Aug 84 DW]

GENSCHER STRESSES NEED FOR EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

LD120943 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0605 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] In connection with the relationship of the two German states, much is said nowadays about the policy of the West German Government; with reason, there is sensitivity in the Soviet Union, too, to certain overtones and to certain signs of revanchism. Particularly great interest was aroused this week by the foreign policy statement and Thursday's press conference given by the Bonn foreign minister, which is outlined by Ivan Lipovecz:

The Federal Government, without any restriction or ulterior motive, invariably abides by the agreements concluded in the seventies; and the smaller and medium-sized countries must strengthen the European peace policy with concrete measures. These were the two fundamental points made in a written statement on Monday by Genscher, Bonn's foreign minister, and later verbally at his Thursday press conference.

Genscher did not make any kind of new concrete proposal for the promotion of East-West relations, but again pointed out the FRG's interest in the continuation of dialogue and cooperation in the long term. According to the foreign minister, Bonn has always advocated that the West not use a kind of policy of force toward the East.

Without a doubt, Genscher intended his words to primarily be a reply to the criticisms from Mosocw addressed to Bonn recently, and also perhaps to calm the speculation that has strengthened in recent days in connection with Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG planned for September. Genscher mentioned the joint responsibility of the two German states from the viewpoint of preserving the peace and security of Europe.

Genscher denied that the FRG might have any territorial demands on anyone. The Federal Republic, in the present and the future, too, views the borders of the European states as inviolable, the foreign minister said.

This is contradicted by a recent manifestation of some ministers in the Union Party, as well as by maps disseminated by certain CDU-CSU circles. Genscher did not want to take cognizance of these at his Thursday press conference.

FRG-GDR RELATIONS IMPORTANT FOR PRESERVING PEACE

AU101120 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 84 p 3

[Andras Kanyo article: "Responsibility for Europe"]

[Text] "According to the prince, the outbreak of a war does not threaten in the near future. However, the preservation of peace is due not so much to the will for peace of individual governments, but to the weak performance of chemists and ballistic experts engaged in developing new kinds of gunpowder."

This remark was made in 1884, almost 100 years ago, and the prince's name was Bismarck. A Social Democratic deputy by the name of Schmidt, who is only a namesake of the former chancellor, cited the above adage in the missile debate in the West German parliament, pointing out that Bismarck's phrase is no longer applicable in the era of nuclear missile weapons under conditions of the present level of development of armament technology.

For one thing, contemporary gunsmiths are capable of achievements that encourage some people to try to obtain a craved military superiority and to wage a victorious war that makes a clean sweep of everything; they are prepared to extend war to the stars, to planets outside of earth's gravity. For another thing, the present era differs from that in which Bismarck made his remark in that very much, indeed, depends on the will for peace of individual governments and peoples.

It is not irrelevant, for instance, how West European governments react to the U.S. decision to clear the way for space armaments, or to the fact that the United States pretends to accept the Soviet proposal on halting the latest dangerous process but places insurmountable barriers to a Vienna meeting. Such maneuvers cast a peculiar light on remarks by the West German foreign minister that serve to reassure public opinion, according to which the Americans "are only at the research stage as yet," and "it must be ensured that technological development does not create a new danger, but greater security." However, what new weapons have ever created greater security for mankind: the club, gunpowder, or nuclear bombs?

What Are We To Think of It?

We are able to profess with profound conviction that the peoples do not harbor hostile sentiments toward each other, and we can be just as certain that the people of the FRG -- most of the people living there -- do not have revanchist intentions, for they have manifested their desire for peace on a great many occasions. This was demonstrated most recently by the nationwide protest against the deployment of U.S. missiles. However, it is a fact that certain responsible politicians and parliamentary deputies in the FRG have been speaking more and more loudly and frequently lately about the validity of the 1937 borders and the reunification of the two German states as the most natural thing in the world. Such statements are being made precisely at the time of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which let loose the horrors of World War II on Europe.

What are we to think of the West German Government's decision to request permission of the WEU to produce missiles of a greater effective range and long-range bombers? Who can take seriously the Bonn protestations according to which "the FRG does not intend to produce such weapons?" In that case, what need was there for the rescission of the ban?

At the same time, in defending European missile deployment, these circles in effect reject such proposals of the socialist countries as the disavowal of the use of force, suspension of missile deployment, or the immediate banning of the use of space for military purposes. They do all this with reference to some "threatening dangers." Not so long ago, it was in this very same newspaper that a former West German general eminently familiar with the situation revealed: The theory of aggressive intentions attributed to the Warsaw Pact originated in the minds of U.S. strategists at the time of the Korean war; thus did they justify the maintenance of NATO's aggressive military organization and the annually increasing expenditures for armaments. It is exactly in this way that NATO Commander in Chief Bernard Rogers more than 2 decades later justified his demands for a "modernization of conventional forces" and a "development of chemical weapons."

Danger Theory

Opposition to the danger theory and to the confrontation course is also increasing within the Western alliance. We do not refer only to the fact that 80 percent of the 5 million people asked in the FRG rejected the deployment of U.S. Pershing missiles and that the British, Belgian, Netherlanders, and Danish peace movements have arrayed millions of people in struggle.

This time we would like to recall that, among the members of the NATO military alliance, Denmark has declined to cover its part of the expenses for the deployment of the missiles, and the Netherlands parliament has opposed and the government has postponed the start of deployment. There are increasingly larger numbers of people who, instead of armaments, expect participation in international negotiations from their overseas ally. We can point out here that FRG ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who had been one of the supporters of NATO's 1979 "two-track decision," is now cautiously warning against "participation in the Reagan-declared crusade." In his reply to Helmut Kohl's 28 June declaration on the state of the nation, Schmidt declared: "We all know that the Soviet Union is great and strong, and we also know that we are and continue to be its neighbors."

It would not hurt to pay attention to the warnings expressed in the nighboring capital either -- for instance, to what Mitterrand said before his visit to Moscow. In his speech in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, the French president declared: "The time has passed when others could cut up Europe at will, and the time has come when East-West relations, which have become fragile, must be cultivated with more care."

His words on German unity -- "striving for unity cannot upset the relative balance of the world" -- can hardly be evaluated any other way than as pointing out the fact that the possibility of the unification of the two German states was played away by those very people who are speaking loudly and self-assuredly about this issue today.

Realities or Pipedreams.

Ever since its establishment, the GDR has realistically approached relations between the two German states, and it has been and still is striving to settle problems through negotiations and to maintain good-neighborly relations. On the part of the FRG, this was actually reciprocated in practice in the framework of general detente only after the social-liberal coalition came to power. And if those who turned to the constitutional law court at that time to block the agreements between the two German states are now also ready to accept reality in the FRG, we regard this as a sign of more careful consideration and can only welcome it. But we are talking about realities and not revanchist pipedreams.

In the struggle for avoiding a nuclear catastrophe and for halting the arms race, every partial result can be important. The relations between the GDR and the FRG have been and will continue to be successful as long as safeguarding peace stands at their core: cooperation so that no war should ever again begin on German soil. On this question, not only the socialist countries, but most probably the majority of the members of the Western alliance agree.

The quoted words of the ex-chancellor of the FRG and the current French president reflect a particular responsibility for Europe's destiny. Very few among those in power on the other side of the ocean share this sense of responsibility. The majority of the U.S. leaders have quite different priorities, world power considerations. That is why it is so important that we Europeans, both to the east and west of the Elbe, live and act in the spirit of this responsibility.

SHIP HITS MINE AT RED SEA ENTRANCE, IMMOBILIZED

LD111432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The general cargo vessel of the Polish Ocean Lines [PLO], Jozef Wybicki, on course from the port of (Chalaung) to the port of Jidda, hit a mine at the entrance to the Red Sea before 0700 today. The crew of the vessel sustained no injuries. However, pipes burst, mainly in the engine room, as a result of the explosion. The vessel has been immobilized. No leaks have been found in the shell and the crew is trying to rectify the damage. Another PLO vessel, the Leopold Staff, is nearby, maintaining communications with and rendering essential aid to the Jozef Wybicki.

Ship Underway Again

LD121721 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] As we have already reported, yesterday morning, the general cargo vessel Jozef Wybicki was damaged by a mine in the Red Sea. According to information obtained today from a Polish Ocean Lines [PLO] press spokesman, after several hours of intensive work, the crew managed to restart the main engine, thus enabling the vessel to sail under its own power toward the Suez Canal. The damaged vessel has been in constant radio contact with Polish liners on the Red Sea and with the PLO's chief navigator.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS SOVIET MIDEAST STANCE

LD111342 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

["Poland Official Statement on Middle East" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, August 10 -- Following are excerpts from a statement issued today by the Polish Foreign Ministry in connection with situation in the Middle East:

The Polish People's Republic stands in support of the Soviet initiative aimed at solving the Middle East conflict, and declares preparedness to make a positive contribution to that process, according to the principles contained in the Soviet Middle East statement of July 29, 1984.

The Polish People's Republic believes that the Middle East conflict continues to remain one of the world's chief hotbeds of tension.

The principles of solving the Middle East conflict have been defined in an honest, matter-of-fact and detailed way by the Soviet statement of last July 29.

The statement is marked by a high degree of concreteness. In the opinion of the Polish People's Republic, the programme contained therein has all the factors making the indispensable pre-condition to a comprehensive, equitable and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

The stance expressed in the Soviet statement comes from a deep conviction that an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East can and should be based on principles complying both with the common norms of international law and concrete U.N. General Assembly resolutions concerning the Middle East problem.

The same conviction lies at the foundation of the stance towards solving the Middle East proglem, represented by all states of the socialist community, who have for years urged it in the international arena also with respect to the idea of an international conference. The Polish People's Republic expresses deep conviction that the sides involved will receive this new important Soviet initiative with all the earnestness it unquestionably deserves. Such an earnest approach is now very much needed in the situation of continuing sore spots in the Middle East as solving that conflict is a key to normalization throughout the Middle East, which lies in the immediate interest of the very states of that region and is of essential importance to states outside it that are engaged in wide cooperation with it, the latter being possible in full only in an atmosphere of general peace and stabilization.

The stance of the Polish People's Republic, which has been expressed substantively in the past and still remains valid, actually boils down to a conviction that a successful and effective solution to the Mideast problem [word indistinct] meet the following criteria: comprehensiveness, equity and durability, since experiences gathered to date have shown clearly that solutions which do not meet these criteria are doomed to failure.

118,000 BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY DECISIONS TO DATE

LD102146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] More than 118,000 people have benefited on the basis of court decisions from various forms of amnesty. On Friday, 688 persons left penitentiary institutions and detention centers, making the total number of those released since 23 July 26,675, including 1,184 women. Today courts applied the amnesty to 5,020 persons.

The Council of State has not exercised the right of reprieve in respect to Janusz Wieslaw Magierski who, on 7 October last year in Slawno killed Citizens' Militia Officer Michal Halamuszka in the performance of his duty, and also attempted to shoot two other militiamen. Janusz Magierski had been sentenced many times previously for criminal offenses. The court sentenced him to death, and the sentence has been carried out.

FORMER SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS REVEAL ACTIVITIES

LD101856 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Twelve ex-activists of factory structures of Solidarity have reported to the Wroclaw Voivodship Internal Affairs Office. Taking advantage of the Amnesty Act, they have expressed their desire to return to normal peaceful work. They revealed their illegal activities. As they said in signed statements, they do not see any sense in any further activities under the conditions of progressing stabilization and lack of support for their activities. All of them have been released and gone home after making statements.

SOLIDARITY LEADER RULEWSKI RELEASED FROM PRISON

NC111306 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 11 (AFP) -- The last of seven Solidarity leaders still in jail after two and a half years' detention for "plotting against the state" has been released under the amnesty announced last month by the Polish Government, a reliable source here said today.

Jan Rulewski, 40, an engineer and Solidarity leader in prison since the December 1981 crackdown on the union, was freed yesterday, the source said. A Solidarity leader from the western Polish city of Bydgoszcz, he had been accused of crimes against the state along with six other Solidarity leaders and four members of the Workers Defense Committee (KOR).

A final KOR member, Henryk Wujec, is still awaiting release.

Denounces Amnesty

NC112026 Paris AFP in English 2019 11 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 11 (AFP) -- The last of seven Solidarity leaders jailed for "plotting against the state", and released under amnesty voted by Polish parliament last month, today repudiated the amnesty as a "new act of injustice". Jan Rulewski, a 40-year-old engineer jailed after the Polish state of siege in December 1981, said he did not recognise the amnesty which "demands of us that we fight for justice, for respect for the law and, of course, for Solidarity (the banned trade union)."

Mr Rulewski, released here yesterday, was driven by police to his home in the western Polish city of Bydgoszcz. In a telephone interview today, he said he had made a declaration to the prosecutor on leaving prison, saying he did not recognize the amnesty "because I was never proven guilty."

"Sure, they gathered a few documents together, but that was just a police sham," he said. "Our movement has certain ideals -- truth, honesty, justice," said Mr Rulewski. "This is why I cannot remain indifferent in the face of an amnesty that is a violation of the law. Amnesty is a step towards the gag and the handcuffs."

He said he had been followed by police since his release from prison, saying: "I exchanged my barred cell for a larger one."

KOR LEADER WUJEC FREED UNDER AMNESTY 13 AUGUST

NC131123 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 13 (AFP) -- Henryk Wujec, 43, member of the Workers Self-Defense Committee KOR, was released here today after two and a half years' detention without trial, his family said. Mr. Wujec was the last of 11 opposition leaders -- four from KOR and seven national-level officials of the banned Solidarity trade union -- released under a recent amnesty. He had been held at Rakowiecka prison.

FAILURE OF OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES ANALYZED

AU101801 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 84 p 3

[Edward Modzelewski article: "What Has Failed -- the Strategy or the Tactics?" -- second of two parts]

[Excerpts] Let us deal with a programmatic document entitled "Between the Poland of Our Desires and the Poland of Our Possibilities," the contents of which were broadcast by "Free Europe" at the beginning of February and March of this year.

In "Free Europe's" opinion, this document was worked out by a team employed by an independent journal POLITYKA POLSKA [POLISH POLICY], and the editors at that radio station believed "it should be a topic of discussion in the independent press for a long time." The language and phraseology of this "document" reveal that it has been formulated within the "Free Europe" sphere of influence. In any case, the radio station does not even try to suggest that the document emerged in Poland. The document consists of six parts, each of which discusses a separate issue.

In the first part, the authors attempt to summarize the achievements and losses experienced during the period 1970-81 [dates as published, should probably by 1980-81]. They stubbornly put forward the old but false idea that the workers pronouncements in 1980 were the result of the activity of the so-called democratic opposition, in other words of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR]. They then present another false idea whereby the entire period of Solidarity's activity was nothing more than a so-called self-contained revolution. The only piece of criticism is the statement: "Society's level of political education and its awareness of the real situation concerning the Polish issue has to be regarded as highly unsatisfactory."

In the second part of the document, some remarks deal with international factors shaping the development of the situation in Poland after 1980, and against this background with an analysis of Solidarity's tactics. The authors of the "document" bear a grudge toward Solidarity's activists because the "independent-minded trends" existing within Solidarity assumed a dangerous form, an expression of which was the "Solidarity congress" adoption of a message to the working people of Eastern Europe. Of course, the above, so-called independent-minded trends (in other words, avid anti-Sovietism) were -- in the opinion of the document's authors -- something natural and desired, but they should not have assumed such an outspoken form in the international situation of that time. As we see, we are not dealing here with some kind of revision of strategy, but merely with a small remark about tactics. Nevertheless, with the exception of a few pieces of criticism, the summary of the 1980-81 period is stated in positive terms. The conclusion: The strategy was good, but the tactics failed.

In the next part of the document, the authors proceed to programmatic matters and start with a "deeper" analysis of the old ideas of Jacek Kuron [KOR activist]. They write that "the state should be the most important institution of national life." This sounds very nice; however, it is not the socialist state that they have in mind. They believe that the socialist state should be combated with all available resources because it is nonsovereign. What is sovereign inside this allegedly nonsovereign state is the people, the whole of which is an important value for the equally sovereign individual. The proponents of these old ideas of Jacek Kuron's even say that destroying the economic foundations of the state enhances the sovereignty of the people and the individual, which remains the peak of political sophistry, difficult for the average mortal to reach.

Further on in this part of the document, the authors write about democracy from a historical and scientific perspective.

They say that there have been two ways of interpreting democracy in history. One of them, going back to the traditions of J.J. Rousseau, assumes the absolute sovereignty of the people, whereas the other, regarded as a good and liberal interpretation, "boils down in the end to the achievement of social consensus during free competition between political forces possessing equal rights." Socialist democracy is bad because it refers to the first tradition, whereas bourgeois democracy is good because it refers to the second.

In the fourth part of the document the authors continue their treatise on democracy, saying that sometimes democracy may even be transformed into mob rule. After such a theoretical introduction, the time now comes for the authors to finally say what they really mean.

For at a certain point in the document the authors write thus: "The autonomy of economic life does not at all mean the liberation of economic activity from the binding nature of universal ethical norms. Economics must be subject to ethics, just as politics. This requires us to support the creation of a social system based on the principles of Catholic social teachnigs." At last the matter is becoming clear!

But that is not all. We read further: "The condition behind social justice is respect for private ownership. Private ownership stems from primary natural law. Property belongs to him who has acquired it justly. This means that one can only appropriate something that has been acquired wrongly.... Property is meant to be privately owned but publicly used." A feeling of solidarity of the entire nationwide community, including both those who own the means of production and those who perform the menial work, should dominate the parochial interests of classes.

Once again it is worth drawing attention to one matter, just as one would do while regarding the S. Kisielewski article in the Paris KULTURA. In the above curious "program," everything is mentioned except for one expression: the "workers class." The people, church, and intelligentsia are all mentioned, but the worker is missing! This is no coincidence. The worker, the authors of the "document" seem to say, should assume his proper place in the ranks.

This place is defined by Catholic social teachings, which approve a division of society into those who own the means of production and those who perform the menial work. If a worker tries to fight for a new place for himself or defend a newly earned place (such as the place earned following August 1980 in Poland), then he should be hindered.

The fifth part of the "programmatic document" deals with international topics. A special object of interest is, of course, the Soviet Union. The authors say that "the chief problem of Polish politics is the problem of Russia"; further on that "we must come to terms with our eastern border"; and finally that "we should forsake participation in plans to split Russia into ethnic states." These are revealing thoughts, although one should remember that someone in history has already tried to do the same with the area covered by the present Baltic republics.

Finally, a few sentences on the subject of the currently proposed new tactics for the opposition in Poland. These are discussed in a Paris KULTURA interview with the representatives from so-called social defense circles. The essence of this interview is the recommendation that underground activity be gradually given up in favor of the construction of an independent social movement not connected with Solidarity, a movement which, given the appropriate internal and international situation, would form the political backbone for counterrevolutionary activities. Aleksander Hala, member of the so-called Regional Coordinating Commission of Soldiarity's Gdansk chapter, has spoken out in a similar tone. Having resigned from this commission, he has tried to define the paths meant to lead toward a future Poland. "The political options," he has said, "should be the responsibility of individual groups, communities, and persons. I believe such a model for a struggle by Poles...will become even clearer in the future. There is no doubt that today's times are making this model necessary. This model is better suited to the application of social pressure on the authorities.... This model should be in force until such time as the situation, especially the domestic situation, reaches a new qualitative level."

It is easy to notice that not much has changed in the strategy of the counterrevolutionary forces. "Freedom" (understood as freedom for counterrevolutionary activity) and "sovereignty" (understood as Poland's separation from the socialist community) are the chief and unchanging strategic goals.

Today representatives of these forces are stubbornly expressing the view that the tactics have failed. The tactics have indeed failed, but this is because the strategy has also failed and because the goals of this strategy have been rejected by the firm majority of society, and above all by the workers class.

CC IDEOLOGICAL CHIEF ON PARTY TRAINING CHECKS

AU102139 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 1 Aug 84 p 7

[Article by Dr Kazimierz Gieron, chief of the Party Training Sector of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department: "Party Training in the Light of the Repeat Checks"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat is examining the results of checks into the state of training work conducted in December 1983 at 208 key work plants and recommended to be repeated in May 1984. This was also motivated by the less than optimistic picture of those activities, as well as by many critical remarks justifying the need for another review of this important area of party work.

What, therefore, is the party training in these work plants now like? What conclusions can we draw from this year's training activities for the future? What kind of experiences have the party organizations and the aktiv that deals with this area of party work gleaned?

There Is Progess, But...

The results of the new checks, which were conducted in 188 plants, show that from among the 4,216 primary and regional party organizations, almost 90 percent had 3 or more ideological meetings. Only 55 primary and regional party organizations, that is, 1.3 percent, did not undertake any training at all, these organizations mainly being composed of old-age and disability pensioners, while almost 3 percent of the primary organizations held one ideological meeting.

The results of the checks indicate that noticeable progress had been obtained in relation to the situation in December 1983, when almost a quarter of the plant committees did not undertake any training tasks at all.

The situation concerning the implementation of compulsory subjects is considerably worse. Up to the end of this year [as published], only the primary party organizations that are subordinated to 31 plant committees (that is 16.5 percent) undertook this subject. It is worth saying there that at the time that 27 plant committees were being checked, all primary party organizations held meetings on the elections to people's councils, and the majority of the primary and regional party organizations in 44 plant committees also held them.

The meeting attendance rate in 85 percent of the primary party organizations is 51-75 percent, and only exceeds 75 percent in 7.5 percent of the primary organizations. At the same time there is a below-50 percent attendance rate at ideological meetings in 15 plants, that is, 8 percent of the total.

This problem should become the subject of a searching analysis of all party organizations. We are not concerned here with statistics themselves, but with better conditions to activate all the party's members and to get across to them the issues included in the program for ideological education. It appears that certain plant committees and primary party organizations too easily justify the absence of party members from ideological meetings and do not analyze the real (objective) reasons why this statutory duty of a party member is not implemented.

The repeated checks fully confirmed the assessment that was made on the basis of the December 1983 checks, that the majority of ideoligical meetings make a lively and interesting contribution that is supplemented by discussion. However, the level of the party members' activeness during the discussion continues to be quite poor. Also, the participants in the discussion concentrate their attention on issues that interest them directly and characterize the specific situation in their community. It is rare to come across people with the skill of connecting the problems they meet in life with thematic ideas. This testifies, among other things, to the too superficial connection of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of social affairs, and the absence of the habit of taking advantage of the theory of analyzing production and social standard of living issues.

It is bad that the principle formulated by the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat -- that ideological meetings should be implemented during the first part of the statutory meeting -- is not always observed. Because of this, sometimes the ideological discussions are held in haste, without stressing the main thoughts, and too often they also end in the formulation of tasks in ideological work stemming from the meetings, tasks for individual members of the primary party organizations.

Need For New Forms

There is in the majority of primary party organizations a lack of new methodology and of attempts to find solutions that facilitate the motivation of all the participants in the ideological meetings. An example of a plant that found effective activities to perform in this area is the plant committee at the M. Buczek Rolling Bearing Factory in Krasnik, where the preparations for the meeting are entrusted to two or three trainees who present a topic while the lecturer guides the discussion, supplements essential information, and formulates general statements. Similarly, one of the primary party organizations in the EDA [expansion unknown] plants in Poniatow introduced a panel discussion to the meeting. The above-mentioned examples, which are a few of many and were discovered during the checks, indicate the need for the systematic inclusion of the listeners in various forms of participation in the preparation and implementation of ideological meetings.

The party organizations that were checked have almost 4,800 lecturers. Statistically, this amounts to a little more than one lecturer for every primary or regional party organization. The majority of the plant committees (58 percent) are implementing the party training program by exclusively taking advantage of their own lecturers. However, about 40 percent of the plant committees also take advantage of external lecturers as well as their own cadres.

The view that continues to be maintained by a considerable part of the plant committees and primary party organizations, that ideological meetings that are catered to by outside lecturers are more effective, is a cause for concern.

We all know that it is essential in the practice of ideological training to set up teams of lecturers within every plant committee. These lecturers have a better knowledge of their community and the issues that the party members are interested in. The exchange of lecturers between plants, especially those specializing in specific issues, is, of course, possible and advisable.

Work With Lecturers

Unfortunately, plants that have a large number of reasonably well prepared cadres advocate the principle of using outside lecturers, and because of this, do not have any lecturers of their own. Thus the question arises: Where do party organizations that have no objective opportunity for preparing their lecturers obtain such lecturers. The preparation of lecturers is also deficient. The most frequently used method for enhancing their knowledge is to send them to higher echelons for seminars, talks, and courses. The majority of the plant committees take advantage of this solution to the problem. A fairly large group of plant committees (32 percent) organize various ways of training lecturers within the plant while simultaneously taking advantage of the assistance of the higher echelon. However, only about 10 percent of the largest plant committees prepare their training cadres by means of their own efforts.

The number of candidates to the PZPR has been visibly increasing during the past few months. Their training, however, is not on a par with this increase. It appears from the checks conducted that a considerable majority of the plant committees (90 percent) are organizing the training of their candidates; however, the rest, I am sorry to say, do not conduct any such work. Strong objections are also made to the attendance and presence of candidates at lessons. The main reason for this state of affairs, aside from the issue of travel to the lessons, which is often organized in the primary cells or the regional centers of party work, is the slight interest shown this problem by the home-based primary party organizations. It sometimes happens that the plant committee does not even have a training program for its candidates.

The opinion I have presented here on the training of candidates coincides with that of the Central Auditing Commission, which made a check of the training activities of 40 plant party organizations in 4 voivodships. From the calculations made by the Central Auditing Commission, it appears that of the total number of 258 party candidates who should be undergoing training, 59 comrades, that is 23 percent, were selected for training. These numbers pertain to the plant organizations checked up to March-April 1984.

The results of the repeated checks give us grounds on which to present the opinion that plant organizations have performed important work in increasing the functioning aktivs' political knowledge. This was one of the basic conditions to ensure a suitable rhythm of work for party organizations. Over 330 courses were organized in the checked plants up to the end of May in which almost 15,000 aktivists took part, mainly the secretaries of the primary and regional party organizations. Moreover, more than 6,000 aktivists were trained by the higher echelons. The issues discussed at the courses focused on the main problems facing the party's program and policies as well as the methodology of party work. However, concern is aroused by a fact that came to light during the checks, that 15 plant committees still had not trained their aktiv either themselves or through party echelons.

Many aktivists are studying at Evening Marxist-Leninist Universities [WUML]. The checked establishments had almost 3,200 employees who were students there, and these were both party and nonparty members. One-third of the plants have branches of WUML functioning within them.

A subject of interest for the checking teams was also the problem of using the previous year's WUML graduates for political work. It is worth noting that a decided majority of the plant committees are using these cadres correctly. They are mainly performing the function of party training lectures. However, the fact that over 14 percent of the plant committees do not use their graduates for training work is a cause for concern which poses the following question: Can we tolerate such situations in the face of serious cadre shortages in this area?

It appears from the check results that a decided majority of the plant committees had a positive opinion of the usefulness of the ancillary materials used in party training. However, the present state of the subscriptions to or isssue of these materials arouses reservations.

For example, in the Szombierki Mine of Bituminous Coal in Bytom, the plant committee receives one copy of IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA [IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS], two copies of ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY [ISSUES AND MATERIALS], and one copy of SUGESTIE [SUGGESTIONS]. Thus there is no possibility of making these materials accessible to the majority of party members, and consequently there is no chance of preparing oneself to take part in a discussion during the ideological meeting. In the rolling bearing plants, the number of TRYBUNA LUDU copies is not sufficient for all primary and regional party organizations. The shortage of materials from the visual propaganda sphere, such as posters, suitable newsheets, slogans, and so on, is also noticeable.

The results of the May checks into the state of party training in the key plants give a considerably more optimistic picture than the checks of December 1983, although that state is not satisfactory by far. It is not satisfying either from the point of view of the requirements for increasing the ideological-political knowledge of the PZPR members, or of the possibilities that exist in this field in plant organizations. One thing is confirmed -- there are already certain results in places where the plant committee management appreciates the importance of training work.

In assessing the past party training year, the plant committees should make a more honest analysis of this work, that is, both its pluses and minuses, and draw conclusions for the construction of a work training program for the coming year. It was precisely the resolutions of the first workers' PZPR Central Committee Plenum in history, which took place this year -- the 16th plenum -- that raised the significance of this work.

6-MONTH ECONOMIC DATA FOR WARSAW VOIVODSHIP

AU091605 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Aug 84

[Report signed 'H.Z.': "The Warsaw Voivodship in Figures"]

[Text] The Warsaw Voidodship's economic situation in the first half of 1984 improved insignificantly compared to the first half of 1983.

Industrial output grew, but the level of employment in industry fell, whereas in the building and refitting industries both production and employment grew. There were more hogs but less cattle. More apartments were completed, but the situation with the construction of ancillary facilities did not improve further. The growth in incomes, especially growth caused by wage and benefits increases, was accompanied by a growth in expenditures on goods and services -- this latter growth, by the way, being greater than the growth in incomes.

That is the general picture of our statistical situation. Now for detailed data:

The value of production sold in socialized industry amounted to Z361.2 billion in the first half of 1984, Z30.7 billion more than in the first half of 1983. This is also more than during the same period in the years 1981-83, but less than in 1980. All branches of industry have noted this growth except the iron industry.

Some 2,900 more cars, 600 more haulage tractors, and 10,900 more hi-fi sets were produced in the first half of 1984 than in the first half of 1983. Some Z0.6 billion more pharmaceutical goods were produced than last year, 37,000 more pairs of shoes, and 1,600 metric tons more cold cuts.

But 37,900 fewer television sets, 1,000 metric tons less butcher meat, and 10,800 metric tons less detergents were produced.

The level of employment fell by 1.6 percent, and work productivity is lower. Average wages in industry were Z17,041, 21.2 percent, or Z2,976 more than in the first half of 1983.

The rainy weather in May and June helped agriculture, although fruit ripened poorly, and it was more difficult to gather hay. The area covered by grain, potato, and vegetable plantations grew, but less rape and sugar beets were being grown. The fact that the hog population grew by 5.5 percent is reason for optimism. The cattle population, however, fell by 3 percent. Supplies of resources for sowing purposes and of seed potatoes are better, and more artificial fertilizers were used on this year's crops.

It is primarily thanks to better supplies of poultry (46.7 percent more) and horses (21.2 percent more) that the procurement of butcher meat is in a better situation. This procurement has grown by 4.9 percent. More milk (9.9 percent more) and more grain for consumption purposes have also been procured. Supplies of industrial fodder have also grown. But only 80 percent of last year's egg quota has been procured this year.

If we compare production by building and refitting enterprises this year with their production in the first half of last year, we will see that their production, calculated in fixed prices, has risen by 7.3 percent, at the same time that the employment level in these enterprises has risen by 0.5 percent. Productivity and wages in these enterprises have also risen; average wages in them are Z16,903, 25.8 percent more than in the first half of last year.

Socialized housing construction delivered 3,900 more apartments for people outside agriculture than in the first half of 1983 (4.7 percent more), and the number of apartments handed over by private housing construction grew 5.3 percent. The first half of this year was worse as far as so-called ancillary construction is concerned: The floor space of the 45 premises completed is 30.4 percent less than the floor space of the premises completed last year.

Socialized transportation: Public and industrial vehicles shipped 18.3 million metric tons of goods, 2.9 percent more than in the first half of 1983. Fewer passengers were transported, 0.6 percent fewer. Employment in transportation enterprises has also fallen slightly.

We are earning 27 percent more this year than in the first half of 1983, but we are spending 28 percent more. Trade enterprises are selling us 16 percent more goods, in terms of fixed prices. While supplies of rationed goods have "generally" met demand, there were still periodic shortages of groats, rice, oat flakes, and sugar; while the quantity of meat and cold cuts was fine, it did not always meet our expectations. There was also not enough fish and fish products, potato flour, and popular types of tea, as everyone knows from personal experience. We had trouble obtaining underwear, pantyhose, ornaments, clothing accoutrements, furniture, sports and tourism articles, and domestic appliances. The market was better stocked with shoes, knitwear, and woolen fabrics.

Firty-five percent of all children aged from 3 to 6 were attending kindergartens and 94.2 percent of all 6-year-olds were receiving preschool care. Some 360,300 children were attending elementary and higher schools, and we had 63,400 students.

We received 140 new doctors (the health service employed 9,100 persons in the Warsaw voivodship by the end of June). We also received 156 new nurses; there are now 13,600 of them. We have 1,900 dentists. There are 18,500 beds available in general hospitals (this is an insignificant growth; there are 77.4 beds for every 10,000 people). Unfortunately, the number of beds in psychiatric hospitals has not changed. We have 15 more clinics (a total of 355) and one more health center (a total of 50). Day nurseries have 6,962 places, and welfare homes 5,307 places.

Finally, some data on the population: The Warsaw Voivodship has a population of 2,389,000, 7,000 more than in the first half of last year. Some 88.4 percent of this figure lives in cities. Thirteen thousand people died, and 18,000 were born. Eight thousand couples got married.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD102019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] We have just received a report via PAP about a session of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers today examined the progress of harvesting and agricultural produce procurement. Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Kazimierz Olesiak, ZSL Supreme Committee secretary, participated in this part of the session. The weather conditions have led to an accumulation of field work, but harvesting is proceeding efficiently thanks to good preparation. Rape has already been reaped on 90 percent of cultivated area and grain on 30 percent. Harvesting work is already entering its peak phase. Most of the harvesting is being done with combines and sheaf binders. About one-third of the crops is flattened, and they have to be harvested using mowers and scythes. The rape and grain crop promises to be better than envisaged. Also, the sown grain area is greater than a year ago. It is estimated that the planned procurement of grain and rape will be exceeded by nearly 1 million metric tons. So far, 700,000 metric tons of rape and 150,000 metric tons of grain had been procured.

The Council of Ministers emphasized the need to ensure efficient procurement of grain, grain drying, and transport and storage. The appropriate ministers, voivodas, cooperative organizations, and enterprises were obliged to make the greatest effort to make full use of the gathered crop. It was stated categorically that no waste of any kind should be allowed. Continuous work on procurement points and in transportation of grain should be ensured. Instructions were issued to prepare appropriate reserve facilities for storing the procured grain.

The Council of Ministers paid tribute to all harvesting farmers and employees of the agricultural technical and supply services for their devoted work in gathering and stocking crops.

BRIEFS

DECLINE IN PRODUCTION QUALITY -- In an interview for the ODRODZENIE weekly, Lieutenant General Tadeusz Hupalowski. chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, says that in 1983 there was a further deterioration in the quality of goods. Over the past 4 years, the number of products bearing a quality mark has dropped by a third. Losses caused by bad quality of production have increased. For instance, in the enterprises of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry alone, losses caused by the requalification of goods to lower grades amounted to 6.5 billion zlotys in 1983, and those caused by faulty production were in excess of 33 billion zlotys. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 12 Aug 84 LD]

RCP PEC HEARS REPORTS ON SANKARA, ZHIVKOV VISITS

AU101947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/8/1984 -- On August 10, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu chaired at Snagov a meeting of the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved a report on the activity for solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications working people addressed to the RCP leadership in the first half of this year.

The report specifies that, after the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June this year which endorsed a resolution regarding Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection as party general secretary at the thirteenth congress, many working people representing all social categories expressed, through letters addressed to the RCP leadership, their full satisfaction and approval of that resolution. They also expressed their belief that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reinvestiture with the highest party office was a full guarantee for Romania's rise on to new peaks of progress and civilization.

Through letters addressed to the RCP and Romanian state leadership, the working people showed their full adhesion to Romania's home policy and international activity.

The Executive Political Committee examined the stage of cereal harvesting and decided that firm measures should be taken to speed up wheat and other summer crops harvesting, to store them appropriately, and supply the state stock with the planned amounts of cereals.

It was stressed that this year conditions were provided to achieve proper autumn harvests with maize, sunflower, sugar beet, vegetables and others.

Furthermore, the Executive Political Committee surveyed the purchases made so far from individual farmsteads, and assessed that a series of good results were scored along that line, which proves the rectitude of the measures taken and requires further action for the full capitalization of the existing potential.

The Executive Political Committee also examined the fulfilment of the industrial production plan and set measures apt to further the achievements scored in the first half of this year, and fulfil the 1984 and the five-year plan in best conditions.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of August 10 Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit of friendship Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Front, Upper Volta (Burkina) head of state, paid to Romania over July 25-27. The Executive Political Committee expressed full approval of the results of the visit assessing that it would encourage the cooperation between the two countries and peoples to their mutual benefit, for the benefit of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Thomas Sankara, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, who pointed [as received] to the existing possibilities of developing the cooperation between the two countries in mining geology, agriculture, transport, education, health protection, and other fields of joint interest.

The importance was stressed of the agreement programme signed by the two heads of state for the future development of economic and technical cooperation, of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee expressed full approval of the conclusions reached by the two presidents during their exchange of opinions on international issues highlighting Romania's consistent stance on the need to check the dangerous course of events towards catastrophe and war, resume and consolidate the policy of detente, respect for all states' independence and sovereignty, solve all conflicts in the world by peaceful means, through negotiations. The importance was also highlighed they attached during the talks to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the African peoples with a view to ensuring their socioeconomic progress, to the role of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid policy, in the political settlement of the existing differences, in the independent, free, and prosperous development of all African states.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the documents signed, the understandings reached during the visit and set measures for their translation into fact.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on August 10, the general secretary of the RCP and Romania's president, Nicholae Ceausecu, read an account of the friendly visit paid to Romania (on July 29) by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the new dialogue between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivokov, part of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian summit meetings and talks, which went down as an outstanding moment in the steady and fruitful development of the fine relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee showed satisfaction at the two party and state leaders' reiteration of their joint wish to further strengthen cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, confer ever broader dimensions upon the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria on the political, economic, technical-scientifical and cultural planes and in other fields of activity. In that respect, the significance was underscored of the agreement between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov to further work for the full implementation of the decisions made at top level, which fully meets the two neighbour and friendly peoples' interests, making a remarkable contribution to the further development of Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration, to the cause of peace and socialism, understanding and cooperation worldwide.

Approving the results and conclusions reached during the recent Romanian-Bulgarian summit, the Executive Political Committee set measures apt to translate into fact the understandings convenanted on the occasion.

FIRST MENTION OF GENSCHER STATEMENT ON GDR TIES

AU101326 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said at a press conference in Bonn that relations between the FRG and GDR have improved and that they can currently contribute to promoting a policy of peace in Europe.

PUNGAN PAYS VISIT TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Meets Officials in Canberra

AU101914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Canberra (AGERPRES) 10/8/1984 -- During his visit to Australia upon the invitation of that country's government, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted talks with Lionel Bowen, prime minister a.i. of Australia. New domains were identified as well as opportunities for the development of commercial exchanges and long-term bilateral economic cooperation, and measures were covenanted in that respect. Emphasis was placed on the importance of intensifying contacts between the two countries.

The Romanian minister also had interviews with J.L. Mendadue, head of the Foreign Trade Department, P. Dowing, minister for planning of West Australia, P.F. Cox, minister for mineral resources and energy of New South Wales, as well as with businessmen.

Meets New Zealand's Palmer

AU111627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1414 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Wellington AGERPRES 11/8/1984 -- Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan, who paid an official visit to New Zealand, was received by that country's prime minister a.i., Geoffrey W.R. Palmer. On the occasion, messages of salute were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Sir David Beattie, governor-general of New Zealand, and Prime Minister David Lange.

During the interview, actions were examined related to trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, and programmes were covenanted on the actions to be carried out. At the same time, the need was highlighted to interchange economic delegations apt to open further possibilities to the development of friendship and economic collaboration between the two countries.

The Romanian minister also had interview with Colin Moyle, minister of agriculture and fisheries, as well as with representatives of business circles in New Zealand.

COMAN RECEIVED BY LEADERS AT ZANU-PF CONGRESS

Zimbabwe President Banana

AU091816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- Messages of friendship were exchanged between RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana, Janet Banana, during the call on the Zimbabwean head of state by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF). During the interview, the joint wish was expressed to continue and deepen the lasting relations of collaborating and solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

Zambia's Kaunda

AU11340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1021 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 11/8/1984 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met in Harare, where he participated in the congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia. On the occasion, messages of salute were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Zambian head of state.

President Kaunda expressed his great appreciation for the activity deployed by the Romanian president for promoting peace, collaboration and understanding in the world.

The wish was expressed during the meeting, that action be taken in the spirit of the summit agreement, for the multilateral development of the relations between the RCP and the United National Independence Party of Zambia, between the two countries.

Mozambican President Machel

AU111629 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1323 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 11/8/1984 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met in Harare, where he attended the works of the congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-the Patriotic Front, Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel. On the occasion, message of salute were exchanged between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Mozambican head of state.

During the meeting, they evoked the importance of the summit understandings for the continued development of the Romanian-Mozambican collaboration in harmony with the common aspirations after peace, progress and socialism.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

Brazilian Paper

AU101350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/8/1984 -- On August 10 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Willian Waak, special envoy of the JOURNAL DO BRASIL, at Snagov. On the occasion of the Romanian head of state gave an interview to the Brazilian newspaper.

Japanese News Network

AU101349 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1149 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/8/1984 -- On August 10 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Nobuhisa Fujiyama, special envoy of the "All Nippon News Network" -- ANN -- at Snagov. On the occasion Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview to that Japanese society.

OLYMPIC CALL LOST IN AMERICANIZATION OF GAMES

AU102111 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 84 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "The Proper Signpost"]

[Excerpts] The opening of the world's fair of sports, politics, and business -- directed and produced in the spirit and manner of a first-class Hollywood musical -- has received and deserved appropriate praise.

The noble Olympic call to be faster, higher, and stronger has gotten lost this summer of 1984 and -- as much as can be seen to date -- has sunk beneath the waves of commercialization, privatization, and politicization of the Los Angeles games. It is finished, it has disappeared; it has been destroyed in a low-level attack by the games about the games with their slogan "America, America," which is increasingly present, increasingly recognizable, and increasingly difficult to bear.

In this case, history should be left to historians, but contemporaries can (and are even obliged to) say a word about Los Angeles 1984.

This word, to put it in a nutshell, would be as follows: the Americanization of the present Olympic games has exceeded all limits and measures of good taste and tolerance; it has imposed itself with continuity and aggressiveness through the information media and their on-the-spot representatives, who lacked the strength or the skill to resist it in a proper way and has begun to press on those who like athletics and who in the Olympics look for, among other things, a chance for relaxing, forgetting, or at least getting a breather from the daily nightmare of the bloc challenges, contests, and sniping.

Sam the Eagle, however, is obviously now paying back Misha the Bear for some debts inherited from the Moscow Olympics in 1980, and it is now difficult to do anything about it. In fact, it is impossible: One can recall -- if nothing else -- that between Misha and Sam, our Sarejevo Vucko the Wolf appeared as a living symbol and the proper signpost of how such a peak internatonal event should and ought to appear in its organization and in its contests.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS, SEEN OFF BY VRHOVEC

LD101322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, August 10 (TANJUG) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak ended his visit to Yugoslavia today, Friday, and left by special plane from Pula, Yugoslav northern Adriatic. At the Pula airport, the high guest from Egypt was seen off by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Josip Vrhovec and other ranking Yugoslav officials. President Mubarak spent the past five days on the Yugoslav islands of Brioni, where he first conferred with Presidency of Yugoslavia President Veselin Djuranovic and then stayed on for a brief holiday.

ZEMLJARIC, U.S. AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD102049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Aug (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received David Anderson, the U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia. In friendly talks, they exchanged views on topical issues of bilateral economic cooperation and on the possibilities of its further expansion.

RAUCHFUSS VISITS MACEDONIA, MEETS WITH STAVREV

AU101543 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 5 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] In Ohrid yesterday, Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia, received Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, who is visiting our republic.

The talks on the occasion were devoted to relations and cooperation between the SFRY and GDR, and within this framework, to our Republic's cooperation with that friendly country. It was noted that relations and cooperation with the GDR have increasingly been successfully developing. During the talks, both sides pointed to the existence of realistic possibilities for further expanding and advancing cooperation on the scientific, cultural, and especially economic planes; mutual interests in the development of economic cooperation were presented and ways to intensify it pointed out. Ralph Hartmann, ambassador of the GDR to the SFRY, also attended the talks.

During his visit to our republic, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, apart from Ohrid, visited Skopje, Struga, Resen, Bitola, and Krusevo, where he visited and viewed larger work organizations and cultural-historical monuments.

LC PUNISHES TREPCA OFFICIALS FOR SILVER THEFTS

LD101806 Belgrade TANJUG Dometic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 10 Aug (TANJUG) -- The basic organization of the LC of the work and protection unit at the Trepca combine has unanimously accepted the members' council's proposal on ideopolitical sanctions against some of its members partly responsible for the massive theft of silver concentrate from the lead refinery. Ljubomir Vekovic, director of the unit, and Radoje Ilic, head of security, were punished with party warnings. Both resigned their offices. The head of security at Zvecane, Ramadan Sulja, was also punished with a party warning and the party organizations also proposed that he be dismissed. Among the guards, Redzep Rahmoni was expelled from the LC, Stanislav Milisavljevic was punished with a final warning, and Dzevat Plana was punished with a warning.

Comradely criticism was also directed at Bajram Kamberaj, president of the workers' council, who submitted his resignation from that position, Bosko Ilic, secretary of the LC basic organization, who submitted his resignation as party secretary, and Zejnel Hajra, president of the Trade Union Federation basic organization. His removal from that position has also been suggested. The comradely council has suggested to the self-management organs of the work organization that the shift leader, Raca Radulovic, who is not a member of the LC, be removed from that place of work. The members of this party organization have self-critically accepted the comradely criticism, aware of their responsibility for the recently uncovered theft of silver concentrate.